

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

2. The second group of variables represents the independent variables, which are the factors being manipulated or observed in the study. These variables are hypothesized to have a direct effect on the dependent variable.

3. The third group of variables consists of the dependent variable, which is the outcome or response being measured in the study. This variable is the primary focus of the research and is expected to be influenced by the independent variables.

4. The fourth group of variables includes the control variables, which are used to account for any extraneous factors that may affect the results of the study. These variables are typically measured and controlled for in the statistical analysis.

5. The fifth group of variables represents the interaction terms, which are used to examine the joint effect of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable. These terms are included in the model to test for potential synergistic or antagonistic effects.

6. The sixth group of variables includes the error term, which represents the unexplained variance in the dependent variable. This term is used to account for any random noise or measurement error that may be present in the data.

7. The seventh group of variables consists of the model coefficients, which are the parameters estimated by the statistical model. These coefficients represent the strength and direction of the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

8. The eighth group of variables includes the goodness-of-fit statistics, which are used to assess the overall quality of the model. These statistics provide information about how well the model explains the observed data and how well it predicts new observations.

9. The ninth group of variables represents the confidence intervals, which are used to provide a range of values within which the true population parameter is likely to fall. These intervals are calculated based on the sample data and provide a measure of the uncertainty associated with the estimates.

10. The tenth group of variables includes the p-values, which are used to test the null hypothesis of no effect. These values indicate the probability of observing the results of the study if the null hypothesis were true, and they are used to determine the statistical significance of the findings.

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707	3	↓	↓

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